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STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

MARCH, 1956

STATE BUREAU ISSUES DISASTER PLAN

THE BUREAU of Employment Security (Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania) recently issued a comprehensive bulletin titled "Planning for Disaster Situations."

It was pointed out in this bulletin that the principal operating arm of the Bureau, the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, has particular advantages for constructive services in disaster situations. The Bureau has offices located throughout the Commonwealth and an established administrative line and system of communication from Harrisburg to the smallest and most remote office. Also, the Bureau has a State-wide staff trained in interviewing, classification, selection, and referral of workers. It maintains the only State-wide records on available labor supply.

The policy of the Bureau has been announced as follows:

"Its personnel shall respond quickly and willingly in times of disaster and emergency as soon as possible and to the extent possible. Bureau personnel shall perform duties in normal areas of operation. However, no opportunity for service which is within the physical capacities of the Bureau personnel or the limitations of the available facilities shall be declined."

The planning bulletin outlines procedures at State, District, and local offices. The Central office (Harrisburg) will have among other services "flying squadrons" of State office personnel to include a claims taking squad, referral squad, and administrative squad that will include such technical qualifications as clearance specialists, occupational analyst, labor

market analyst, and administrative officer.

It is, however, at the local level where county and local civil defense directors have the greatest opportunity for assistance. The Bureau bulletin clearly outlines local Bureau of Employment Security office responsibilities during advance planning stages, times of emergency, and post emergency, and rehabilitation action.

During the advance planning stage, the local office responsibilities are listed as:

Set up chain of command within office to at least a fourth level.

Make up list of home addresses and phone numbers of each employe of the local office.

Make copies of such list available to each person in chain of command and to each professional person.

Select 2 to 4 alternate locations for local office operations. One such location should be as close as possible to the regular location but on different terrain where probably it would not be affected by a disaster such as flood, tornado, industrial fire or explosion, which might make the regular office inaccessible or unusable. One other location should be on the outskirts of the city, entirely out of the potential disaster area, to make operation practical in case of a declaration of martial law. Make reservations for use of such locations in an emergency.

Hold staff meeting to discuss the potential problems involved in emergency operations. Solicit suggestions. Develop plans for emergency operation.

Contact and establish liaison with
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OPERATION ALERT 1956

AN EXERCISE announced by the Federal Civil Defense Administration as longer, bigger and more "realistic" than last year will be held nationwide in June.

The exercise will be named "Operation Alert 1956" and is being planned jointly on the Federal level by FCDA, Office of Defense Mobilization and the Department of Defense.

According to early announcements "Operation Alert 1956" will send the President and thousands of Federal employes into secret hideaways for a full week to run the government while simulated H-bombs fall on American cities. The test will also "probably" include military exercises or "war games."

Dr. Richard Gerstell, State Civil Defense Director, plans Commonwealth participation in this exercise. Full details will be announced at a later date.

Education Appointment

IVAN J. STEHMAN, Chief, Division of Highway Safety Education, was appointed recently as coordinator of civil defense activities for schools by the Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In his announcement of this appointment Acting Superintendent Ralph C. Swan stated: "I urge all school officials to continue to cooperate closely with local civil defense officials in carrying out all phases of the program designed to safeguard school children as recommended by the Director of the State Council of Civil Defense.

"I further urge the appointment of an individual on your staff . . . to coordinate the activities of civil defense for your school system, and call to your attention the manual 'Civil Defense for Schools' . . . distributed to you on April 6, 1953."

THE MODERN WARDEN

(Reprinted from NATO—Civil Defense Bulletin, Published by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris, France.)

DURING the course of the last war there was a very natural tendency for the wardens' duties to go on increasing; and there may be, perhaps, a tendency to regard the wardens' duties in the future either as the same as before, or with even further tasks superimposed.

I propose to discuss these duties in this Editorial; but before doing so I think that it is important to be quite clear as to the prime object of Civil Defense policy in the future, so that the warden's duties are related to this policy with a proper priority.

I suggest that the first object of Civil Defense is to try and ensure the survival of the largest possible percentage of the population, and that the successful accomplishment of this object will be achieved by a combination of evacuation, dispersal and shelters on the one hand, and a proper organization for fire-fighting, rescue, first aid and hospitalization on the other.

In thinking of the wardens' duties, therefore, the main question is how they can best contribute to this survival policy.

If we look at the duties of a warden, as laid down by one member of the Alliance, we find that they are expected to:

- (a) have a good knowledge of the Civil Defense organization;
- (b) have a working knowledge of the different types of weapon that might be used, which includes nuclear weapons, con-

ventional types of bombs including incendiary types, and biological and chemical warfare;

- (c) have a thorough knowledge of the wardens' organization;
- (d) have a knowledge of reconnaissance and reporting, including damage to public utilities;
- (e) have a knowledge of the control organization at their level and the part they should themselves play;
- (f) have a knowledge of the recognition of unexploded missiles and the action to be taken;
- (g) have a knowledge of elementary protective measures, which will include the use of simple radiac instruments;
- (h) have a knowledge of elementary fire-fighting;
- (i) have a knowledge of precautions to be taken and methods of detecting chemical or biological agents;
- (j) have a knowledge of respirators—their car, fitting and normal drill;
- (k) have a knowledge of rescue from a crashed aircraft;
- (l) have an elementary knowledge of first aid;
- (m) have a knowledge of light rescue.

Other tasks, not listed above, which fell on wardens in the last war, included the keeping of an up-to-date household register of their post area, a knowledge of where people in the area sheltered, a knowledge of the location of fire hydrants, high fire risks, and other important information concerning the post area; there were also a lot of other odd jobs which added up to the warden being regarded as "the guide, philosopher, and friend" of his particular sector of his post.

It must be admitted at once that all these tasks are highly important; but, at the same time, the following questions must be asked. Under thermo-nuclear attack:

- (a) are all the tasks necessary or possible to carry out?
- (b) are there any other duties which are equally important but which have not been listed?
- (c) what is the role of wardens living in areas scheduled for evacuation or dispersal?
- (d) are the duties in target areas the same as in the so-called non-target areas?

(e) are the wardens still to be regarded as static, or should they be expected to have a degree of mobility?

I suggest that there will be, in practice, three categories of wardens: those in non-target areas, those in areas where shelters will be provided and the population will be expected to stay put (e. g. "D" areas, and perhaps parts of "C" areas), and those in the remaining areas where dispersal or evacuation, or both, is scheduled. Their responsibilities will not necessarily have the same priority.

It will probably be generally agreed that all wardens must be given a good sound practical background training, which should certainly include a knowledge of first aid, elementary rescue work, and elementary fire-fighting.

The next general point seems to me to be training in leadership. It might be argued that the development of this quality should come first. I should like to suggest that wardens, both men and women, should be selected primarily for this quality, and that an essential part of their training should be to develop their leadership ability to the greatest possible extent.

This suggestion leads directly to the responsibilities of the three categories of wardens already proposed. The whole object of attempting a differentiation is to try and avoid, if it is possible, overburdening the wardens, thus enabling them to concentrate on what are their most essential duties. Furthermore, it must be attempted to avoid having to try and recruit considerable numbers of additional volunteers in peacetime—a task already sufficiently difficult.

Wardens in areas scheduled for evacuation or dispersal should, it is thought, be primarily concerned with assisting in the arrangements and accompanying the evacuees or dispersal personnel. It seems to me that here is a vital role in which they could and should play a major part. Each warden or pair of wardens could be responsible for assisting in the detailed arrangements for their block or sector or street, or whatever is the local arrangement. They would be, in fact, the leaders of a small group of people, and would be responsible for shepherding their particular flock.

Wardens in areas not scheduled for evacuation or dispersal would remain at their posts—which must be properly protected—and would again be the

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE

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* * *

DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, *Director*

Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by contacting your local civil defense director. Local civil defense directors write to: State Council of Civil Defense, Quakertown, Penna.

ERIE CIVIL DEFENSE ADOPTS FIRST AID BELT

New California Proposal

As THE result of the vital role the State Office of Civil Defense played in the recent California floods, proposals have been made by members of the Legislature there that a full-time State agency be established for planning and coordinating operations to preserve life and property in times of natural disaster.

A member of the California legislature proposed:

"We are recommending (Civil Defense) be redesignated . . . to place more emphasis on meeting the problems which arise in connection with floods, fires and hurricanes, as well as continuing its preparations in the event of enemy action.

"The recent flood disasters pointed up the present weakness in the Civil Defense program to meet natural disasters. In those areas where the population had believed itself to be removed from the dangers inherent in an enemy attack there was insufficient organization to meet the problems created by natural disaster.

"We believe the redesignation of the Office of Civil Defense will enable the development of a solid corps of volunteers to meet disaster of any type, including that caused by enemy action."

A committee which has conducted extensive studies of the California and Federal program said its recommendations in no way reflected criticism on the State Office of Civil Defense.

"The weaknesses which have developed occurred at the local levels, particularly in the areas removed from the sections of California previously designated 'target areas' under the present program. Under the new proposed California plan, every place becomes a 'target area' when the possibility of natural disaster is included in the program."

C. D. RADIO PROGRAM

The Blair County-Altoona Council of Civil Defense presents a weekly radio program over WRTA, Altoona, a Mutual Broadcasting System. This program is the local segment of a Mutual broadcast, available weekly to civil defense directors in many localities and entitled "By the People."

Recently Col. Lloyd M. Morris, the Blair-Altoona Civil Defense Director, was credited by FCDA with the "most thorough reporting job of use of this program time."

All local directors having Mutual stations in their localities should consult station managers about the possibility of carrying this program locally.

State Meetings Continue

DR. RICHARD GERSTELL, State Director of Civil Defense, is continuing his series of meetings designed to reach each and every civil defense director of the Commonwealth to explain, among other important matters, the new Survival Plan and the implications and requirements of Act 135 (compensation and natural disaster).

The first of these meetings was held at Harrisburg in January. It had an excellent attendance but was confined to "county level."

Two meetings designed for civil defense directors of local and township level were held in the Western Area. Ross I. Webb, Western Area Director, reported as follows:

"The first meeting, held at Warren January 31, was attended by 102 civil defense directors and staffs, commissioners, mayors, burgesses and township officials.

"The second, held at Greensburg, was attended by 242 persons. This meeting was held on February 7th."

The Western Area counties were thus given two opportunities to hear their State Director.

Meanwhile, J. Robert Stimmel, new Central Area Director, announced that Dr. Gerstell will appear at Lewistown on March 15th, in a similar meeting. Another Central Area meeting will be held at a later date.

The Eastern Area meeting was held at Allentown on March 6th.

A FIRST-AID belt made by volunteers of the excellent Erie Civil Defense organization is pictured above. It is easily constructed and costs \$5.20, naturally not including costs of labor, which is donated.

The following is an itemized list of items and costs:

1 Cloth type belt	.80
2 Pkgs. 2"/6 yds. gauze roller bandage	.40
1 Roll 1/2"/5 yds. adhesive tape	.20
1 Eye packet	.35
2 Pkgs. 24"/72" plain absorbent gauze	.60
1 Tourniquet kit	.35
4 Triangular bandages	.80
2 Pkgs. 3"/3" Sterile gauze pads	.50
1 Pkg. 1" adhesive compresses	.15
2 Pkgs. bandage compresses	.50
1 Pkg. 3" bandage compresses	.20
1 Pkg. 4" bandage compresses	.15

Naturally other Civil Defense organizations may wish to alter the contents of the belt.

Welcome, New Directors!

WESTERN AREA

Homer A. Bouch, R. D. No. 3, Kittanning, Pa.; Paul B. Keefer, 217 Park Place, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Paul M. Edgar, 317 West Spruce Street, Titusville, Pa.; Mrs. Ida L. Furbee, New Freeport, Pa.

EASTERN AREA

John H. Benner, Clifton Heights, Pa.; Peter Kowalchik, 447 Hoyt St., Pringle, Pa.; W. Stanton Bishop, R. D. No. 1, Norristown, Pa.; Edwin T. Lilholt, 111 8th Street, Honesdale, Pa.

Atomic Weapons Report For Civil Defense Directors

(Extracted from the 19th Semiannual report, Atomic Energy Commission, January, 1956)

THE COST of manufacturing atomic weapons, the development, design, and testing of new weapon types, and the maintenance of stock-piled products in a state of constant readiness increased to \$260 million in 1955 and \$251 million in 1954. These amounts exclude the cost of source and special nuclear materials contained in weapons components or consumed in weapons research and tests. During the fiscal year 1955, full-scale tests were conducted at the Nevada Test Site. In fiscal year 1954 full-scale tests were conducted at the Eniwetok Proving Ground.

Analyses of the results of Operation TEAPOT, the test series conducted at the Nevada Test Site in the spring of 1955, opened several new and promising avenues for weapons research and development. These should lead to weapon development which will strengthen materially the defenses of this nation and the free world. Research and development during the last half of calendar year 1955 proceeded on an expedited basis, both for these new approaches and for those established by earlier study and test.

Increases were made in the staffs of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, N. Mex., and of the University of California Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, Calif. Additions to certain of the engineering and production units of the weapons complex were put underway. Weapons production continued in accordance with the directive of the President.

To further the knowledge concerning the safety of weapons in storage and transit, the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory began a series of experiments on November 1, 1955 at the Nevada Test Site. These experiments were designed to provide essential data concerning the behavior of the various weapons and devices under conditions simulating those which might occur in case of fire or accident. These were small scale tests and therefore the personnel and material requirements were considerably less than those for previous tests.

On January 12, 1956, the Commission and the Department of Defense jointly issued the following announcement:

"In the absence of effective international agreement safeguarded by adequate inspection to limit or control armaments, the United States Government continually endeavors to maintain the most modern efficient

military strength for purposes of peace. Pursuant to this course, preparations are under way for a series of nuclear tests to begin in the spring at the Eniwetok Proving Grounds. One of the important purposes of this series will be the further development of methods of defense against nuclear attack.

"Air and sea traffic will be notified through normal channels of the details of the control area well in advance of the commencement of operations.

"Operations will be conducted by Joint Task Force 7, commanded by Rear Adm. B. Hall Hanlon, USN. Dr. Alvin C. Graves, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, is Deputy Commander for Scientific Matters."

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, of the Atomic Energy Commission, made the following supplementary statement in response to published speculation and inquiries of correspondents.

"The forthcoming series of nuclear tests at the Eniwetok Proving Grounds, as announced today by the Commission and the Department of Defense, will involve weapons generally smaller in yield than those tested during the 1954 test series.

"It is anticipated that the energy release of the largest test will be substantially below that of the maximum 1954 test."

During the last half of calendar year 1955, several important additions to the weapons development and production complex were begun or completed. The Commission's Mound Laboratory at Miamisburg, Ohio, operated by the Monsanto Chemical Co., was assigned new production and development functions for the program. Effective July 1, 1955 its administration was transferred from Oak Ridge Operations Office to Santa Fe Operations Office.

The Rocky Flats Plant near Denver, Colo., operated by the Dow Chemical Co., is undergoing an important expansion. Architect-engineer work is being done by the Catalytic Construction Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., and the construction work is being accomplished by the Swinerton and Walburg Co. of San Francisco, Calif. and Denver, Colo.

A \$2.5 million expansion project at the Commission's Albuquerque plant, operated by the American Car & Foundry Industries, Inc., was nearing completion. Other smaller additions were undertaken at other existing weapons facilities and at the national weapons laboratories.

The subject of this section is necessarily one in which the conclusions may vary over a wide range. In these circumstances the Commission furnishes the following as the best estimate of its staff.

Radioactive materials disseminated in the atmosphere from large scale use of nuclear weapons in warfare probably would effect large segments of the world's population. The Atomic Energy Commission has been keenly aware of such possibilities and has had this problem under study since 1948.

Hazards from fall-out of bomb debris would arise from two sources:

1. Exposure of personnel to radiation from radioactive fall-out lying on the ground or on other exposed surfaces, and
2. Exposure of body tissues to radiation from radioactive materials taken into the body in food, water and air.

The relative importance of these two sources of radiation would depend upon the time after detonation at which exposure is begun and upon relative precautions were taken, it would be expected that in areas of heaviest fall-out, the external gamma radiation would be more important than the internal exposures for many weeks or months after the detonation.

The quantities of radioactivity that probably would be taken into the bodies of members of a particular population group as the result of nuclear warfare would depend upon many factors. These would include the number of weapons, the distribution of targets, fission yields and conditions of use of weapons, dissemination of weapons debris in the atmosphere and rate of deposition from the atmosphere, retention by soils, uptake by plants and animals, and biological effects of radioactive materials in the human body. Some of these factors would depend upon concurrent conditions, such as the physical and chemical nature of the bomb debris, the chemical nature and use of soils and the dietary habits of persons affected.

All of these factors enter the problem of estimating the hazards which would result from fall-out in nuclear warfare. Their evaluation involves many uncertainties, for it is very difficult to simulate for laboratory study the properties and behavior of radioactive debris from nuclear weapons. One other approach to the problem, however, lies in the fact that weapons

THAT FIRST BOMB

Now the world knows that the Hiroshima bomb's tremendous energy was forced from uranium. Few know, however, that the supply of this precious element came to the United States because of the almost unbelievable foresight of a Belgian named Edgar Sengier, head of an African mining company.

Mr. Sengier came unheralded to the United States just before Germany occupied Belgium, bringing with him a cargo that weighed 1200 tons and was passed legally and without great excitement or secrecy through customs. He stored this cargo in a Staten Island warehouse.

Then came the U. S. "drive" to build the atomic bomb. Uranium became so secret it was mentioned only by a code name. Mr. Sengier was mentioned, because of his previous affiliations, as a man who knew much about this element. He was approached.

Sengier smiled when asked about uranium and stated that European scientists had, in 1939, told him of the possibility of releasing nuclear energy from uranium. So, he said, he'd brought his company's supply to the United States *in case it might be useful during the war.*

"So if you're looking for uranium," he is quoted as saying, "I just happen to have some out on Staten Island."

It was this uranium, brought to the United States by a Belgian, that was used in the development of the world's first atomic bomb.

tests to date have produced small but measurable quantities of radioactive materials in air, soil, water, foods, animals and human beings, in addition to the natural radioactivity present in the environment. Direct measurement of these quantities has been in progress for about 3 years.

Of course, many of the conditions which might affect the entry of radioactive materials into the food supply in the event of nuclear warfare would be very different from those present in nuclear testing programs. Nevertheless, some of these differences can be estimated, and their influence upon total body uptake of radioactive materials can be predicted on the basis of auxiliary laboratory and field studies.

"Operation ARME", an aerial radiological monitoring exercise, was conducted at the Nevada Test Site by the Atomic Energy Commission during the week of October 17, 1955, for Federal Civil Defense Administration-sponsored personnel. The objective was to acquaint the participants, representing FCDA, State and local radiological defense organizations, with aerial survey techniques and equipment developed by the Health and Safety Laboratory, New York Operations Office, for monitoring large water issued as unclassified reports with wide

and land areas adjoining continental and overseas test sites. The aerial survey instrumentation included an airborne detector, an altitude compensator and a telemetering unit to transmit information to a remote ground station.

The successful completion of this exercise demonstrated the technical feasibility of aerial radiological survey techniques. The Federal Civil Defense Administration will utilize the experience gained to develop criteria and guidance in radiological monitoring for civil defense applications in connection with fall-out from nuclear attack.

Selected shot areas in Yucca Flat, Nevada Test Site, were surveyed by aerial and ground teams to determine the level of activity and distribution of the low-level radiation remaining principally from the May 5, 1955 "Open Shot." The exercise provided a basis of comparison of aerial and ground survey operations and results.

The operational program included briefings and field familiarization with the component parts of the air and ground monitoring methods and equipment, including mobile radar for tracking the survey aircraft. A total of 27 persons took part in Operation ARME, including 13 FCDA and U. S. Public Health Service personnel, 9 representing state and local civil defense organizations, and 5 from AEC.

A 2-day conference on "Nuclear Effects and Civil Defense" was held in Chicago in late October to sum up the state of knowledge of nuclear effects applicable to civil defense research problems and applications of weapons effects data. The meeting covered the main areas of physical damage to civilian structures and the modes of occurrence of such damage; biomedical effects, including blast biology, prompt and residual radiation and radiation effects on foodstuffs; and measurement and evaluation of radiological contamination.

AEC staff members and experts from various Commission contractors discussed these subjects, drawing upon civil effects projects of Operation TEAPOT (spring 1955, Nevada Test Site), as well as earlier atomic weapons tests and results of other field and laboratory research. Forty-eight persons attended this conference, including 34 from the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

Thirty-seven preliminary reports have been issued covering each of the projects carried out by the Civil Effects Test Group, during Operation TEAPOT. Seventeen of these were distribution resulting in many cases.

Final reports, completing descrip-

tion and evaluation of each civil effects project, are under preparation. Emphasis is being placed upon elimination or segregation of classified information wherever possible, so that release of a large mass of information on the civil effects of nuclear detonations can be made to state and local civil defense organizations, architects, engineers, the medical profession, and to the public.

In addition, classified reports in this area of information resulting from all past test operations, both Pacific and continental, are being reviewed for possible declassification. These reports total several hundred. Classified weapons effects reports are routinely provided the Federal Civil Defense Administration by the AEC and Department of Defense under prescribed security safeguards.

EMERGENCY WATER

AN INTERESTING story on the use of milk cartons as water containers during periods of emergency appeared in the *Pure-Pak News Pictorial*, Winter issue 1955-56.

During the floods of August, 1955, the Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers Dairy dispatched 7,200 sealed half-gallon milk cartons of water daily to flood-stricken communities of eastern Pennsylvania. As far as is known, it was the first use of this type of container for emergency purposes and the use proved both practical and highly convenient.

Chester Dutton, assistant general manager of the dairy, controlled movement of the water to flood communities. Upon arrival the cartons were turned over to Civil Defense and Red Cross officials. These officials arranged for distribution.

How did cartons come to be used for this purpose? Civil Defense officials asked for the cartons for distributing water which had been delivered by tank trucks. It was Dutton who conceived the idea of packaging water at the dairy. Emergency supplies of blank cartons were supplied swiftly by the Kieckhefer Container Company's New Jersey plant and International Paper Company. Water was packed daily after milk was packaged and equipment cleaned.

IN MEMORIAM

Col. James P. Shaw, Deputy Director of Civil Defense, Washington County, died on Feb. 9, 1956. He served faithfully in Civil Defense since 1950 and has received commendations for his faithfulness and efficiency.



A demonstration of how some casualties may arrive at Emergency Hospitals.—This is a scene from one of the courses for Civil Defense Nursing being conducted in the Commonwealth. The photo was taken at the Western Area Control Center, Butler. L to R, Miss Anna E. Marks, Instructor; Ross I. Webb, Western Area Director; Mrs. Annabelle Hilderbrandt, nurse, and Edward K. Walsh, Stock Clerk, Western Control.

THE MODERN WARDEN

(Continued from page 2)

leaders of the area for which they were responsible. They would have an important operational role, and should certainly receive full training on the lines already quoted earlier.

Wardens in non-target areas should, it is suggested, have a primary role of helping in the reception of evacuees and dispersed personnel, together with their colleagues who will join them from the target areas. Thereafter, these two categories would merge, and a primary task would be concerned with fall-out—which would include the taking of cover by the population, then welfare and such reconnaissance, monitoring and reporting as would be required at their level. They should, it is thought, become automatically an integral part of the static monitoring organization.

In these non-target areas wardens would still, if the situation demanded, act as normal reporting agents and general "bonne à tout faire" to Civil Defense; but their primary roles might be as suggested.

To summarize. The wardens scheduled to remain in target areas should have a role generally similar to the last war and should be trained accordingly. Wardens in non-target areas and in areas scheduled to be emptied should be primarily concerned with the

evacuation, dispersal and fall-out problems, and the other roles should be secondary.

As to mobility, this question is more or less answered by the suggestions already put forward. But, in general, more mobility would seem to be required, though chiefly with those who would move out.

The broad suggestions made in this editorial are obviously open to argument. But they are put forward with the sole idea of directing attention to one of the most important sections of Civil Defense—a section which tends to get overloaded, and a section on which great dependence must be placed for leadership on the ground.

Survival is our keynote. It is, perhaps paradoxically, an essential part of the offensive action of Civil Defense, because it can defeat the enemy's intentions. To be successful, it requires leadership at all levels and it could absorb, on paper at least, large numbers of volunteers who may not be available in practice. Remembering that what matters most is what is done now, it is obviously important to see that the most economic use is made of what we have, and that we do not put what might amount to an almost intolerable burden on the Wardens Organization.

PILOT WELFARE STUDY

A PILOT STUDY in Welfare Operational Planning was made recently in Montgomery County (Eastern Area) and presented to members of the Delaware Valley Civil Defense Federation.

The study was made jointly by Mrs. Joan Miller, Welfare Coordinator, Montgomery County, and Mrs. Gweneth L. Zarfoss, the Commonwealth Welfare Coordinator.

One of the features of this study is a complete operational map of Montgomery County, showing, in different colors, the County Control Center; Mass Care Centers, County Central Registration Center, and State Employment Centers (see article "State Bureau Issues Disaster Plan" on page one, this issue of the DEFENDER). Appended to the map is a breakdown of all county mass care centers, showing the numbers of these centers and the capacity.

Thus, at a glance, a County Civil Defense Director can have an accurate welfare picture of his county and may see his strengths and weaknesses.

Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Zarfoss included also in the study "Operational Information" and a "Check List for activating welfare services."

Member counties of the Federation are currently making similar studies in their respective counties. In the near future Mrs. Zarfoss plans to suggest the operational study to counties of the Pocono-Lehigh Federation of the Eastern Area.

CLANDESTINE WEAPONS

THE ATTENTION of civil defense directors was directed recently by the Federal Civil Defense Administration to the possibility of an enemy introducing nuclear weapons into this country by clandestine means, before or during an attack.

The subject was treated in an Advisory Bulletin issued recently. It was emphasized that suspicious-looking weapons discovered locally should be referred to the nearest Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit, which has responsibility for disarming atomic weapons. (Such units may be contacted through the State Council of Civil Defense.)

The Atomic Energy Commission has the responsibility of disposing of fissionable material.

STATE BUREAU ISSUES DISASTER PLAN

(Continued from page 1)

CD and other governmental officials and agencies to:

- a. Learn of the disaster plans for the local office area.
- b. Acquaint CD and other officials with local office plans.
- c. Offer full cooperation toward integration and coordination of effort.
- d. Arrange for CD identification cards or acceptance of L. & I. identification cards.
- e. Exchange written copies of plans, name and address lists, etc.

Arrange for the Local Office to be included in the circuit of any emergency radio or "walkie-talkie" set up which may be planned for activation under disaster conditions.

Responsibilities during emergency are listed as:

The local office (or alternate office) shall be opened as soon as the existence or threat of an emergency is known. No one in established chain of command for a local office shall assume that another has opened the office, but all shall proceed as if none has acted.

Note: In the above situation and in all other actions involving reporting of B.E.S. employees "to work" during an emergency, no employee shall be expected to report if it involves undue risk to himself and not until he has assured himself of the safety of his family.

The person in charge of the office shall take necessary actions to operate the office 24 hours a day if necessary. This may include, among others, the following steps (not necessarily in order), depending on the extent of the emergency.

- a. Call in other employees.
- b. Establish means of communication with non-affected areas and with other agencies.
- c. Assign responsibilities.
- d. Rearrange equipment and furniture, protect files and take other actions involving premises and equipment, e. g., arrange for emergency lighting by candles or lamps.

Concurrent with the "internal" actions under 2 above, the person in charge shall take the following external actions, which are not all-inclusive and not necessarily in order, and which depend on the amount and extent of the advance planning which has been accomplished.

- a. Contact the head of CD or other agency which has assumed authority during the disaster period in the area. If martial law has been declared, very detailed

information of duties, and responsibilities, as well as limitations on activities, must be obtained.

- b. Solicit the responsibility for referral of manpower (volunteer and paid) if this has not been prearranged.
- c. Accept other tasks which may be assigned to the office by the responsible authority. Wherever possible, these should be related to the use of manpower such as establishing a clearing house and dispatching center for trucks and contractors' equipment.
- d. Arrange to detach members of staff for special assignments when requested.
- e. Contact and establish liaison with other agencies, and establishments as required. Among others these might include:
 - (1) Red Cross
 - (2) Refugee registration centers
 - (3) Radio Stations
 - (4) Newspapers
 - (5) Emergency communication centers
 - (6) Labor Unions
 - (7) Trade Associations
 - (8) The Military

If the referral of emergency workers is assigned to the local office by prearrangement or by the responsible authority after the occurrence of disaster, the following types of information should be disseminated by every possible method of communication.

- a. Instructions for all available workers, all unemployed, and all volunteers to report to the local office (or emergency office or specifically designated places) for assignment to emergency duties.
- b. Instructions to employers and agencies as to how to make their manpower needs known to the local office. This should also include an employer's need for and schedule of return of his regular work force.
- c. Instruction as to arrangements for taking UC claims, including special concessions as to back-dating, etc.

Contact previously designated offices for additional manpower for staff, for loan of equipment and supplies, for relay of messages to District or State Offices, etc.

As soon as is practical during or after any of the preceding actions,

communicate with the District Office to inform the District Manager of the extent of the emergency, of what has been done, or what is planned to be done, of additional help needed and of any other pertinent matters.

Proceed to perform any assigned tasks or any logical or necessary service, making most effective and productive use of staff with the objective of obtaining maximum results with a minimum of effort.

Regular procedures shall be disregarded but the techniques, use of sound judgment and the social and humanitarian attitudes, acquired by our staffs through years of experience, shall be applied to the performance of all tasks.

Responsibilities in the post emergency period include:

Make every effort to have the local office become the designated or accepted clearing house and referral center for rehabilitation activities.

Ascertain and compile data on number and types of workers needed.

- a. Identify needs to specific employers.
- b. Make sure of realistic specifications.
- c. Make sure of realistic numbers required.
- d. Set up an unofficial and unpublicized priority system on orders.

Determine which employers, such as telephone companies or railroads, will have no labor needs because they bring in their own emergency crews.

If office files are usable:

- a. Determine adequacy of supply in various needed skills.
- b. Plan methods of notification and call-in. (See note.)
- c. Plan for use of claimants whenever and wherever UC activities are resumed.
- d. Plan supplemental recruitment efforts.

If office files are unusable:

- a. Plan methods of recruitment and notification to report. (See note.)
- b. Plan methods for streamlined determination of skills prior to referral and skeletonized registration when referral cannot be made on first contact. (See note.)
- c. Plan for use of claimants according to plans made for serving claimants.

Note: Usually, under disaster situations, the commonly used mail and phone methods of call-in will be ineffective.

(Continued on next page)

STATE ISSUES

(Continued from preceding page)

Furthermore, manpower requirements will often be in large numbers and of great urgency, leaving little opportunity for individual call-in. Therefore, the emphasis in recruiting and call-in should be on methods of mass appeal such as radio announcements and of mass contact such as with emergency dormitories. Consideration should also be given to holding a group of applicants on a stand by basis either in the office or at other points with which contact is easy and certain.

Determine extent of "clearance" activity required to meet labor demands, place tentative orders, keep AH offices informed, request referral as workers are needed.

Plan to assist employers in recalling members of their work force.

Make any necessary arrangements so that workers who are referred can get to the job and stay on the job. These could include, among others, arrangements for transportation, feeding, temporary housing and medical inoculations.

Determine potential claims load and plan for continuation or early resumption of claims activity. Even in disaster situations, a claim is still a claim and *must be "taken"*. Therefore, the emergency measures to be taken with respect to claims, center almost entirely around:

- a. who will take the claims?
- b. Where will they be taken?
- c. When will they be taken?

As required, establish special working arrangements with:

- a. Labor Unions
- b. Trade Associations (particularly contractors)
- c. Railroad Retirement Board
- d. Local government personnel departments or Civil Service Boards
- e. Military establishments.

Plan for resumption of normal local office activities and reactivation of prescribed procedures.

A. Allen Sulcove, Executive Director of the Bureau directs in the bulletin that district and local offices begin to fill the advance planning responsibilities at once but sets no date line for accomplishment.

County and local civil defense directors will most likely be able to utilize the Bureau of Employment Security in the area of "Manpower Mobilization." This service was already widely and successfully used during last summer's flood emergency. (Complete details of this plan are found in Bulletin No. 630 issued by the Bureau of Employment Security and dated November 1, 1955.

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WHAT IS STATE POLICY?

(Second of a series. It is suggested that Commonwealth C. D. Directors clip these for future reference.)

THERE is in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania an organization, with representatives in nearly every county, known as "Pennsylvania Civil Defense Organization for Public Water Works." Many members of this organization, which has as its chairman John H. Murdoch of Philadelphia, functioned during last August's floods.

This organization was sponsored jointly by the Pennsylvania Section, American Water Works Association and the State Council of Civil Defense. It came into being on October 1, 1952 and the Directory was distributed to all County Civil Defense Directors. (Distribution made in 1952; re-issued in 1956.)

In this Water Works plan, the Commonwealth is divided into nine major districts, as follows:

District A, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Cameron, Clearfield, and Elk; District B, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Columbia; District C, Erie, Crawford, Warren, Forest, Venango, Mercer, Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver, Lawrence; District D, Indiana, Allegheny, Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Somerset, Greene.

District E, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Snyder, Union, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford.

District F, Northumberland, Montour, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Berks, Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon. District G is the Pittsburgh district; District H, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware. The final district is the County and City of Philadelphia.

CASUALTY SIMULATION

THE Canadian Civil Defense Staff College offers a unique course of instruction entitled "Casualty Simulation." It teaches, just as the name implies, how to "fake injury", for realistic training of civil defense workers. Almost ninety graduates are on the school rolls.

How successful is this course? Said the Toronto Telegram:

"Men and women from big Ontario hospitals had a frighteningly realistic look at a disaster emergency clearing station in operation Thursday night. They saw bloody, death-pale victims brought into Western hospital. They saw doctors ordering emergency operations for some, sedatives for others. They saw broken jutting bones, gaping chest wounds, an eyeball bulging horribly. What they saw looked very real but it was only grease paint and make believe—to test nurses, orderlies and doctors with realism."

What requirements are there for this rather odd skill?

"First of all, a sound training in first-aid procedures is necessary plus a thorough knowledge of anatomy, some artistic and colour sense, and the will to learn and the patience to practice a skill which holds as many frustrations for the initiate as it does for the expert. The student must also have a devotion to the idea of being instrumental in the final analysis of allaying panic, soothing pain and saving life, should disaster in any form come suddenly upon their community."

And the College is planning a post-graduate course, too.